

Def. Doc. 1290

Not used

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

DEPONENT: BABA, Shachi

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and
in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I
hereby depose as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF BABA, SHOCKI

1. I was born at my permanent domicile, No. 64 Shihamoto-machi, Aza Shimogamo, Sakyō-ku, Kyoto City on August 18th, (the 27th year of Meiji); the present address is 1710, Shino-hara-machi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama City.

2. I went to Manchuria in 1936 (Showa 11) and studied the opium problem. I became executive manager of the Hsinking Central Anti-Opium Committee (central organ for anti-opium policy in Manchoukuo) in January 1930 (Showa 5). I was given the position of non-regular member of the Manchoukuo Anti-Opium General Bureau together with the position of secretary of the Manchoukuo Anti-Opium Society until the end of the war, and in the former capacity served in drafting Manchurian opium policies. Concerning opium I wrote the following books:

"Outline of the History of Chinese Opium"
"The History of the Eastern Penetration of Opium"
"Establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere in East Asia and the Opium Policy"

"The Race and Opium"

I attended the Opium Conference several times and travelled throughout East Asia for the purpose of investigation.

3. General Account of the prohibition of smoking under the Wang Government.

At the beginning of 1944, the government of Wang Ching-wei established a three-year program for suppressing opium smoking and issued new regulations prohibiting the use of opium and other narcotics.

With the promulgation of these regulations the old system of anti-opium administration was reorganized but to expect opium addicts in a country as vast as China to be eliminated within three years was regarded as an extremely bold political measure. The anti-opium and narcotic regulations were issued in a series during February and March 1944; a resume of these regulations is as follows:

1- The prohibition of poppy cultivation; strict prohibition of illicit manufacture, smuggling and illicit traffic in opium and narcotics;

2- Registration of opium and narcotic addicts. The registration was to be completed by August 31st of the first year.

3- Registered opium and narcotic addicts were to be treated and cured within three years. In the first year, one-fifth of all patients were to be cured by March 31st of the following year; and in the second year, half of the remainder were to be healed by March 31st of the following year; in the third year all of the remainder were to be completely healed by March 31st of the following year.

4- For the treatment of the opium and narcotic addicts, all hospitals, official and private, shall be obliged to receive patients and to treat them.

Thus the Anti-Opium Bureau, which was formerly the supervising office for the anti-opium policy, and Kong-Chi Shan-T'ang (Shanghai) and Fu-Ling-T'ang (Canton) etc. which were private monopoly organizations for opium and narcotics were abolished and the Anti-Opium General Bureau was established in Shanghai uniting all anti-opium organizations. Nevertheless, owing to the vast region covered considerable differences were inevitably noticed in actual application, even though each locality followed the official instructions in principle.

Opium regulations and administrative measures under the Chungking Government were not very different from those mentioned above, but both seemed to be far from obtaining their goals.

When I had an occasion to visit the Anti-Opium General Bureau in Shanghai, I asked the chief as follows:

"Do you believe in your ultimate success in solving this difficult task merely through the readjustment of regulations?"

I remember that the chief made a grimace at my impudent question.

The Japanese Government maintained a strong stand in rendering indirect help to the enforcement of the opium policy in China whenever requests were made by the Chinese. At first the Liaison Office of the Moain and later the Financial Section of the Embassy took part in this service and consular police in each place assisted in maintaining this control. The Japanese Government adopted a non-interference policy in this regard, preferring that China herself deal with matters concerning China, and took an attitude of cooperating with the Chinese Anti-Opium Policy based upon the spirit of the International Opium Convention. But because of China's request for Japan's cooperation in procuring the opium necessary for the enforcement of the Anti-Opium Policy, Japan was misunderstood in various ways, but both China's request and Japan's cooperation were inevitable results of the policy.

Supply and demand of opium in China were as follows: though China prohibited cultivation of poppy for years, illicit cultivation was made to some extent. (It was the so-called "cultivation-by-paying punishment", meaning secret cultivation was connived in by the authorities to whom penalties were paid in advance). In spite of the extensive illicit cultivation of poppy, the internal supply was always short and the gap was filled by the importation of Iranian and Indian opium. The stoppage of the importation of opium following the outbreak of the East Asia war resulted in the demand for other sources of supply, and consequently Jap Mongolian and Sinkiang opium was imported through the assistance of Japan. This stoppage of impor-

tation of Iranian and Indian opium, which importation had been carried on by the assistance of the British Government, affected not only China but also many other places all over East Asia. The opium situations in China, as well as the Souther Regions which had close connections with China in the matters of opium, are as below:

Outline of the Demand for Opium in
Each District of East Asia (1942)

China: -

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| North China | Tael | 3,500,000 |
| Central China (Nanking, Shanghai, Fou-Chow) | Tael | 2,000,000 |
| South China (Canton, Hongkong, Huang-Chow)..... | Tael | 1,500,000 |
| French Indo-China | Tons | 80 |
| Thailand | Tamulun | 970,000 |
| Malay Area (including North Borneo).... | Tahil | 1,800,000 |
| Java Area | Tahil | 1,000,000 |

Note:

1 Tamulun - Gramme 37.8 - 1 Tael
1 Tahil - Gramme 37.8 - 1 Tael

Of course the above figures indicate the amount of opium under the control of each local government, but as illicit cultivation of poppy, illicit manufacture and illicit traffic of opium and narcotics are effected on a large scale, especially in China, a comparatively accurate amount of opium shall be estimated by adding the amount of those illicit quantities to those of the opium under the control of the government. It is regrettable that the fragmentary official reports are not enough for the investigation of the whole amounts.

For instance, in Shansi Province in North China, a territory which professed itself to be a land clean of opium under the motto of clean and honest administration, illicit poppy is cultivated on more than 500,000 Mu and raw heroin, called Chiich-Wu, is used in great quantities. Correct perception of illicit opiate traffic of this kind moving underground is not only necessary for those who desire to accomplish anti-opium work, but also is a much more important problem as illicit opium traffic in China is inseparable from the secret societies such as Ching Fang and Hung Fang, and is connected with the activities of the Comintern or Chinese bandits. I add that the complex activity of the illicit traffic has also a large and important connection with the economic life of China.

Next, a brief summary of anti-opium administration in each place is given as follows:

North China

The China Political Council established the Anti-Opium General Bureau in Tsinping with nine branches under its control and charged them with the anti-opium administration.

Application of addicts registration system; sale of opium for the medical treatment of the registered addicts; medical treatment of the existent addicts, etc., - these were the outward aspects of the organization common to all. But if criticism is made as to the actual fact, the administration was still in a preparatory stage.

The national control over opium was especially difficult. Throughout the five provinces of North China, poppy was cultivated illicitly in a large scale. Nevertheless the raw opium which the government made the Raw Opium Company (private management) buy up was not enough to meet the demand; the government therefore bought about 2,500,000 Tael of raw opium (the unit of opium weight in North China is 31 grammes for one tael) every year from Mongolian Government and also planned to import from Hwai-hai district.

The Raw Opium Company engaging in purchase and wholesale of raw opium and the Opium Paste Company engaging in production of opium-paste, were the main obstacles to the national control of opiate. As the problem of opium smoking had been neglected without adequate regulation in China, a great effort was to be made for the accomplishment of the plan. Difficulty was not merely for North China but also for all over China.

The fact that the concentration of executive power was limited within districts along the railways and in cities to some extent, rendered the accomplishment of the anti-opium policy extremely difficult.

Especially the control over illicit cultivation, smuggling and traffic were extremely difficult in North China like other places in China. Except some success on the part of the Japanese Consulate police in controlling illicit sale by Koreans, things were left untouched as they were before.

The opiate smuggling by Koreans was utilized as a material for attacking Japan, and caused misunderstandings as if the Japanese Government had played some part with those smuggling. That was no more than a distortion of facts. It was a sad truth that illicit deeds by Koreans were considerable in number.

Illicit manufacture of opium and its smuggling into North China were in a large scale and Tsinping and Tientsin were the centres for distribution to whole China extending vast networks over central China, South China and Manchuria.

Members of the Anti-Opium General Office belonging to the North China Political Council visited the neighboring Manchoukuo to study the anti-opium administration there and learned its installations and success; especially they were interested in complete measures for healing addicts and its special method of healing.

Treatment for chronic addicts has been hitherto very incomplete; it was a difficult question, not only for the Chinese Government, but also to those who considered the anti-opium problem in sincerity and in earnest. Nevertheless effective method for healing was not discovered in any country of the world.

The healing method for chronic addicts which has been applied hitherto is as below:

1. gradual healing by means of narcotics.
2. Extracting method; long sleeping method; self-serum treatment.
3. Medical treatment (atropine, ianthrine, iodine, salbutamine, etc.)

Among foregoing treatments, the gradual healing was applied in general, but all treatments were not fully effective to the disappointment of the authorities concerned.

Members of the Anti-Opium General Bureau discovered the marvelous effect of Tungkuang Medicine Treatment and decided to apply this method. Thus they sent students to Manchoukuo for study and purchased the same medicine, and establishing Tungkuang Medicine Control Bureau, began to apply the same treatment.

Tungkuang Medicine is a powder medicine extracted from a special plant (*E. Tonsnonnum F.*) which grows in Japan proper. Superior points of the medicine compared with others are as below:

It creates a feeling of perfect recovery; it does not give pain to patients during treatments; the time required for healing is extremely short; the method of treatment is simple; the expense for treatment is small; the least chance for recrudescence, etc.

The North China Political Council ordered nine sanatoriums under the branches of the General Bureau to apply Tungkuang Medicine Treatment and distributed the very medicine to other noted hospitals, official and private; thus started the healing and salvation of the patients effectively. The Tatung coal miners in Mongolia decided to apply this method to miners in view of the good effect Tungkuang Treatment might have in enhancing efficiency of labor.

Central China District:

Though there is no knowing why the Anti-opium Bureau, an organ for the execution of the aforementioned anti-opium 3-year plan, was established at Shanghai, instead of at Nanking, Shanghai was a special area where official sale of opium paste was not permitted.

After the close of the "World War I," the opium problem in the Orient came to draw the attention of the world, being discussed with ardent enthusiasm by intelligent younger generation of China. Since then Shanghai became the centre of the anti-opium campaign, but it had an appearance of a home of opium addicts partly because of its being a free city. Aside from the fact that there were so many opium smokers, Shanghai was a transit port for illicit sales of opium and other narcotics for Central China and the South Sea Islands.

Moreover, opium has helped to accentuate the financial characteristics of the city, and opium has become the most popular object of speculation next to gold bullion.

The aforementioned Hungchi Shantang, an agency for opium traffic, with its base at Shanghai, was conducting its business both in the northern and southern regions, according to instructions by the Anti-Opium Bureau. The total annual consumption of opium in and around Shanghai was given as 1,000,000 tael.

South China District:

At Kwantung, a monopoly agency, the Fumin-tang, which was a monopoly agency under the supervision of the Anti-opium Bureau, annually produced opium paste to the total value of 1,000,000 tael and sold it in behalf of the Bureau. In this district there was also a shortage of opium paste for official sale, and Mongolia produced opium could barely satisfy the demand, consequently the purchase of privately produced opium was attempted. However, this proved unsuccessful.

In Canton there were "Chich-yen-lieisos," infirmaries for opium addicts, which appeared to be modestly successful as compared with those in other districts.

At Hongkong, during the military occupation by the Japanese forces, an anti-opium policy was established under the Governor General's administration, and the official sale of opium paste was conducted by the Yuchen Co., a monopoly agency, using as the basic figure some 21,000 opium addicts, registered during the former Hongkong Government.

Under the British administration anti-opium facilities were comparatively well organized in this district, and the Japanese administration, in following its course, had intended to put into practice an ideal anti-opium policy. In each district mentioned above, according to the International Opium Treaty, some formal measures for uprooting the opium eating habit were adopted, such as the registration of opium addicts, a complete control of the sale of opium paste, limitations on the amount of its official sale and medical treatment of its addicts. Nevertheless, the present author, who had devoted himself to the anti-opium work in Manchoukuo over a long period, could not help regarding all these measures as superficial and unsubstantial.

Next a brief reference will be made to the anti-opium policy adopted in the Southern regions.

Malay Sector:

Prior to the World War II, Indian opium had been imported into this district by the British Government. It was refined in opium works at Singapore, and sold under Government monopoly system. After the fall of Singapore, the Japanese military administration, in following the example of the British administration, adopted an almost similar policy.

Of course, opium addicts here were also registered. But most of them were Chinese overseas merchants, and the official sale of opium paste appeared to have been conducted chiefly "over the counter," no matter whether the buyers were registered or not.

Despite the fact that in the Malay sector the registered opium addicts totaled around 110,000, an annual consumption of opium paste amounts to 1,800,000 tahil (1 tahil - 37.8 gr.) In every province of this district anti-opium laws had been enforced one after another since the first decade of this century. These laws, though more or less diversified, according to different provinces, were all drafted in conformity with the spirit of the International Anti-Opium Treaty. They were, however, so ineffective that it might be said they all but left that vicious habit uncontrollable.

Under the Japanese administration the anti-opium campaign was carried on almost in the same way as under the British administration.

Java Sector:

The anti-opium policy adopted by the Dutch Government in this district also followed the pattern of that by the Malay District. An excellent opium factory at Djakarta (T.N. Batavia) produced annually about 900,000 tahil (1 tahil - 37.8 gr.) of refined opium paste.

In Java opium addicts were registered, exclusive of those in major cities and port areas. It is estimated, therefore, that the registered number of about 90,000 constitute only a part of the actual number of addicts.

In this district, unlike other districts, more addicts were found among the native inhabitants than among the Chinese merchants. Raw opium consumed there seemed to come mostly from Iran.

Thailand:

According to the report of the Opium Monopoly Bureau, the total registered opium addicts totaled 200,000, the annual consumption of opium was approximately 970,000 taelin (T.N. as of 1941) and illicit cultivation of poppy-plants and smuggling of opium were never done. It was said, however, a considerable amount of poppy plants were illicitly grown in the frontier districts and that in addition, annually about 1,500,000 tael of opium was smuggled from Burma into this district.

A large number of opium addicts are found among the Thailanders as well as among the Chinese merchants here. Usually Thailanders prefer eating opium paste while Chinese merchants like to smoke it with opium pipes. The licenses for opening of opium dens "yenlins", are obtained annually through auction.

French Indo-China: The annual consumption of opium in French Indo-China is estimated at about 60 - 120 tons. The addicts are, for the most part, Chinese merchants. It is said, however, not a few opium smokers are found among French nationals.

Needless to say, these French opium smokers are not registered as they are legally forbidden to smoke opium.

Like in other districts, here are enforced also anti-opium laws based upon the International Opium Treaty, and there is soon another likeness between this district and others in respect of the half-hearted attitude of the authorities toward the anti-opium work. It is said poppy plants are privately cultivated in the district up the Nekong River.

Burma District.

The annual consumption of opium in the Burma district is about 1,500,000 tael.

In this district registration of opium addicts is limited to Chinese merchants only. Accordingly, the amount of the sale of opium paste under the official monopoly system is correspondingly not considerable. In this district, however, household medicines called "Hemp" and others, containing opium, are popular among the people. Besides, the cultivation of poppy plants and private extraction and possession of opium are permitted within limited quantities. The amount of the domestic consumption of opium should not be made, therefore, regardless of these facts.

The cultivation of poppy plants is permitted in a limited area on the Salween. Its annual production is estimated at about 500,000 tael, which is not sufficient to cover domestic consumption. Accordingly, they had to rely upon opium imported from India.

NOTE: "Tael", the Chinese unit of weight, varies in different districts as shown below:

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Tael | 50 gr. in Manchuria | Tael | 36 gr. at Nanking |
| 36 " | " Mongolia | 37.8 gr. at Canton | |
| 31 " | " North China | 37.8 gr. at Hong Kong | |
| 36 " | at Shanghai | | |

The "Southern Tael", which is used in Java, Sumatra, Malay, Thailand, French Indo-China and other southern regions, is 37.8 gr.

Outline of Anti-Opium Policy Adopted by Former Manchoukuo

When it was first established, the former Manchoukuo decided to forbid the use of opium and other narcotics. In November 1932, the Anti-Opium Act was promulgated as an ordinance of the State Council, and at the same time a rescript was given to the people in the name of the Premier ordering them to break their national habit of the use of opium and other narcotics.

Simultaneously with the issue of the Opium and Narcotics Act, the new government set about the task of the long neglected administrative readjustment which was necessary for the enforcement of the new act. After a close study of the question by the Council on People's Welfare, the 10-year plan for the anti-opium campaign was formed and officially announced on October 12, 1937.

In the execution of this 10-year plan the Manchoukuo Government paid the utmost attention to the practical method for effecting a radical cure of the registered addicts, totaling to an amazing figure of 820,000 within 10 years.

It was natural that various plans for the medical treatment of the registered addicts, which were prescribed in the enforcement plans of the 10-Year Anti-Opium Policy, required an enormously large-scale mechanism. At the outset five anti-opium hospitals were projected, but later their number was quickly doubled and further, plans were formed to build one hospital of this kind in each of the provinces, cities, prefectures and Mongolian villages.

Thus at the end of 1931 two national hospitals and 189 minor ones, including those established respectively by provinces, cities and Mongolian villages, had been completed and they were renamed "Kangshêng-yuans". The smaller of these hospitals was equipped with 30 beds and the larger as many as 390 or more, each addict being permitted to receive hospital treatment, as a rule, for 45 days.

Prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo, the unlawful cultivation of poppy plants generally prevailed throughout the region as the result of Tang Yülin's sham anti-opium policy which he had practiced in Jehol. But at the end of 1931, concurrent with the prohibition of private cultivation of poppy plants in all the provinces except two Mongolian villages in Jehol and West Hsingan Provinces, the business control of purchase, manufacture and sale of opium was placed under the government management, whereby a complete system for controlling the use of opium and other narcotics was established. In January 1930, the Anti-Opium Bureau was established with the aim in view of strengthening and unifying the anti-opium campaign, and unremitting efforts were made for materializing the 10-Year Anti-Opium Plan.

But this laborious medical work of curing opium addicts, toward which Manchoukuo had made such tremendous efforts, was faced with a sad failure. Under "North China District" mention was already made as to the difficulty of the medical treatment of chronic morphine addicts. Manchoukuo had spent an enormous sum of money in the management of the Kangshêng-yuans, and their well organized large-scale facilities may have been unparalleled. All these, however, brought an extremely poor result. The addicts who were admitted to the Kangshêng-yuans totaled tens of thousands a year. The closer one looked into the percentage of the addicts who relapsed into the vicious habit after they had left the hospital, the more disappointing facts were revealed, which amazed those concerned. The percentage of those who again took up the opium consuming habit after they had been discharged from the hospital as completely cured through the "gradual reduction treatment" was closely studied and by way of coping with the sad situation a conclusion was reached. It is as follows:

(1) It is absolutely necessary to give mental guidance together with moral training to those opium addicts, as opium poisoning usually causes not only physical disorders but also a collapse of will-power and conscience.

(2) Eighty percent of the discharges relapsed into the opium habit within a month after their leaving the hospital (not a few of them only a few days after they were discharged), and fifteen percent of the rest within six months after they got out of the hospital. In view of these facts, it is necessary to keep the discharged under supervision as long as six months after their leaving the hospital.

Thus, the Anti-Opium Bureau took the following measures:

1. Prolonging by two months the period of hospitalization in the Kangshêng hospital.

2. The replacement of the management of the Kangshêng hospital as a spiritual training institute.

3. Education during hospitalization and the entrusting of the supervision of opium addicts after leaving the hospital to religious moral training institutions.

At that time it happened that the aforesaid medicine "Tungkuang" (Ophnodin) was discovered, suddenly bringing great hope to the future of the work of curing. In 1942, the ninth year of Kangtsh, collective labor services of healthy men were operated as one of the measures of supervising opium addicts who had left the hospital, the most noteworthy of them being completion of the construction works of a flume in Wuchang Hsien.

The adoption of the "Tungkuang" medical treatment in Manchoukuo made possible the treatment of opium addicts on a large scale. Because it produced a remarkable difference in the recovery of their health, the above-mentioned collective labor service was planned with the double purpose of preventing re-addiction and of cultivating the spirit of labor. The following are a few extracts illustrating the great success achieved by the enforcement of the various measures:

1. The Construction of a Flume in Wuchang Hsien in Pinkiang Province.

When the reclamation of three thousand chō-bu of rice paddies was planned, it was decided that the flume with a length of 22 kilometres, five metres wide and five metres deep, be constructed only by the cured addicts. Waiting for the thawing season the plan was put into operation and admirably completed by early October the same year. The total number of cured addicts assigned to the construction project was two hundred and eighty thousand and its success astounded the Manchoukuoan staff and invited their high praise.

2. The Construction of the Kanshōng Village in Tangyüan Hsien in Sankiang Province.

Addicts among the poorest people in Tangyüan Hsien were made to organize a group village with their families and to engage themselves in the construction of a new village. In this village a barrel-manufacturing factory was newly established and by combining such projects as would enable the village children to acquire technique in occupations other than farming, they were enabled to contribute to the prosperity of the village. The construction of villages for cured addicts was being carried on at several places in the country and considerable results were expected in every one of them.

3. The Kangshōng Training Institute of the Hsital Coal Mine in Tungan Province.

Tungan Province was naturally a home of opium addicts because it was once located on the border and was the producing district of secret opium of superior quality, which had such names as the so-called "Sungari River Opium", and "Eastern Opium". Since 1941, the eighth year of Kangtsh, the clearing of opium addicts in this province was planned, the Kangshōng Hospital was moved to the Hsital coal mine, and cured addicts were assigned to work in the said mine.

Besides the above, many substantial results were achieved in consequence of which the anti-opium projects in Manchoukuo made rapid progress, but it should be said that it was partly due to the new discovery of Ophnodin, that is, "Tungkuang". The government invited Professor MASAYAMA of Harbin Medical College, an authority on this medical treatment, as chief of the newly-established National Anti-Opium Medical Research Institute and had him devote himself to the study of the medicine "Tungkuang".

As for the name of "Tungkuang", the Minister of Civil Affairs of the time, YU CHING-YUAN, gave the name "Tungkuang", meaning "Ex oriente lux", signifying the great effect of the medicine "Ophnodin", which was discovered in Japan, in the curing of opium addicts, and the great contribution it made to the anti-opium administration in Manchoukuo.

Thus, at the end of the eighth year of the 10-Year Anti-Opium Policy the remainder of the registered opium addicts who completed the cure was only three hundred and forty thousand. But since a stronger driving force was necessary in order to accomplish the 10-Year Anti-Opium Policy in the remaining two years, the government, with the idea of making a further advance, began to make preparations for the establishment of an Anti-Opium Association. Thus, the Anti-Opium Association was established as a juridical person by an Imperial Ordinance on the 1st of January, 1944. This was planned in expectation of the development of an anti-opium movement by the will of the people, on the plane of a national mobilization by combining all the power of educational enlightenment of educational institutions and cultural organizations, especially religious and moral institutions, throughout the country in addition to political power.

Moreover, the intention of the Manchoukuo government was that the successful consummation of the 10-Year Anti-Opium Policy by the extension of the anti-opium movement in the remaining two years lay in eradicating the disgraceful and corrupt custom which had been prevailing for three hundred years by the self-realization and strength of the people themselves.

Of course, it was the plan of the Manchoukuo government to suspend the supply of opium paste at the end of 1946, the tenth year of this policy. Together with the suspension of the official sale of opium paste, the reduction at once of poppy cultivation to those for medical purposes only was planned. The cultivation of opium under the cooperative system of joint management of capitalists and laborers conducted since 1942, was first planned on the understanding that the cultivation fields would be gradually transferred from Jehol and West Hsingan Province to the central region where public peace was well maintained.

KU TSU-HENG, the Minister of Communications, who had an enthusiastic interest in the promotion of public welfare in Manchoukuo, used to tell me as follows: "The most successful of the policies taken by the Japanese in Manchoukuo is the anti-opium policy, and this has borne remarkable results."

In conclusion, I will record a part of the plan of effectuation in the first year of the establishment of the Anti-Opium Association.

The Effectuation Plan of the Welfare Department

1. Full Utilization of the Kangshêng Hospital.

The immediate equipping of those among the Kangshêng hospitals which were transferred from the government and the treatment of ninety thousand male opium addicts during the current year

2. The Effectuation Plan of the Cure of Female Opium Addicts by the Moral Training Society.

The accommodation as speedily as possible of female opium addicts by the 450 branches of the Moral Training Society and full effectuation of the current year's plan to cure twenty five thousand of them.

3. The Construction of Kangshêng Villages in Lanping Hsien, Pinkiang Province.

The construction of the Third Kangsheng Village will be pushed forward after the construction of the First and Second Kangsheng Villages.

4. The perfection and expansion of the National Anti-Opium Research Institute.

The perfection of the staff of laboratory workers and replenishment of equipment for research for the purpose of perfecting the organization for cytological research in this research institute which was newly established in the preceding year.

5. The training of experts in the "Tungkuang" medical treatment together with quick expansion of activities for the cure of opium addicts.

6. Training of "Anti-Opium Workers" in the Concordia Young Men's Association.

By promoting the third year plan of training anti-opium workers which was formulated to bring forth voluntary cooperation in the general activities for the prevention of the use of opium through the use of the cell system of the Concordia Young Men's Association, the training of one worker per each village shall be realized.

Plan for Enterprise of the Department of Publicity

1. Furtherance of the Anti-Opium Promotion Movement of the Religious Moral Training Institutions throughout the country.

To further the anti-opium movement by all the fifteen religious and moral education institutions, a united guiding organ shall be created so as to effect a structure for an organized movement.

2. The Formation of the Mothers' Anti-Opium Society.

The "Mothers' Anti-Opium Society" shall be formed by mothers of pupils of the national primary schools and national higher schools, and anti-opium thoughts will be diffused thoroughly.

3. The National Anti-Opium Exhibition of Works of School Children.

The drawings and calligraphy expressive of anti-opium thought will be collected from the twenty thousand pupils of the national primary and higher schools of the country and an "anti-opium exhibition works by school children" will be held in each school. The excellent ones shall be placed on display at the National Anti-Opium Exhibition of Works of School Children to be held in the capital. Individual prizes and school prizes shall be awarded to excellent works, and after the conclusion of the national exhibition, they shall be used in circulating exhibitions to be sent to all parts of the country from time to time.

4. The National Young Men's Anti-Opium Oratorial Contest.

Preliminary anti-opium elimination oratorial contests shall first be held in each city, prefecture and special Mongolian

villages throughout the country, followed by semi-final preliminary contests in each province. The final national contest shall be held in the capital among the Finelists representing each province. Although the object of the anti-opium exhibition of works of school children and the anti-opium oratorial contest lies in the effectiveness of the preliminaries in each locality, the national final contest has been drawing enthusiastic interest from the third time and is growing year by year.

5. Inaugural Ceremony of the Greater East Asia Young Men's Anti-Opium League.

On the occasion of the national young men's anti-opium oratorial contest, the representatives of the young men of North China, Mongolia, Central China and South China shall be invited to Hsinking and an anti-opium young men's league shall be organized by the young men of Greater East Asia, with assistance of the embassies in Manchoukuo.

6. Dispatch of Anti-Opium Envoys to the Republic of China.

Anti-opium envoys (civil representatives) shall be dispatched to the Republic of China and the anti-opium policy shall be realized in concert with all the countries of East Asia so as to eradicate the racial disgrace.

7. General Utilization of School Education and Social Cultural Organs.

In every school an anti-opium lecture shall be given by the principal regularly once a month. Teaching materials for the diffusion of anti-opium thought shall be put in the national text books as much as possible. Pamphlets with supplementary teaching materials concerning the anti-opium policy shall be published. The newspaper offices and radio broadcasting stations shall offer positive assistance in the cultivation and dissemination of the anti-opium thought. The latter especially shall make monthly plans and draw up a program for "Anti-Opium Week" twice a year.

8. Effectuation of programs for Anti-Opium Day and Anti-Opium Week.

October 12, the date of publication of the Ten-Year Anti-Opium Policy, shall be established as "Anti-Opium Day", and July 3, the date of the burning of opium by Lin-Tsohsu, shall be established as the principal day of "Anti-Opium Week". The national publicity efforts shall be concentrated on these two points.

9. Invitation of Thinkers

Japanese and Chinese thinkers or scholars who are versed in or concerned with the anti-opium problem shall be invited, one from each country, to Manchoukuo. They shall be asked to inspect the anti-opium institutions in Manchoukuo and write their views thereon. Their writings shall be published in magazines or newspapers and then published in book form so that they may contribute to the dissemination of anti-opium thoughts.

On this 3rd day of April 1947
at Tokyo

Deponent: B.B.I., Shaochi (seal)

I, EMNARI, Yasutaro hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
at Tokyo

Witness: (signed) EMNARI, Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience, I swear to tell the truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

B.B.I., Shaochi (Seal)

not used

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述書寫

場

シトチ
統

如自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ
其述致シマス

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）四月三日於東京

共述者 馬場

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シ
マス

司日今同所

立會人 今成泰太郎

宣 言 審 定

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述べ何事ヲモ隠秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコト
ヲ誓フ

(捺印名)

馬 場

鏡

一、私ハ明治二十七年八月十八日本籍地デアル京都市左京區下鳥字芝本町
六四番地ニ生レ現住所ハ横濱市港北區篠原町一七一〇番地デアリマス
二、私ハ昭和十一年渡滿シ阿片問題ノ研究ヲ爲シ新京中央禁煙促進委員會
（滿洲開阿片禁止政策ノ中心機關）ノ常任幹事トナリ昭和十五年一月
滿洲國禁煙總局嘱託トシテ滿洲阿片政策起案ノ任ニ當リ兼ネテ滿洲國
阿片斷禁協會參事トナリ終戰ニ至ル尙私ハ阿片ニ關シ左ノ著述ヲ致シ
テ居リマス

「概說支那阿片史」「阿片東漸史」「東亞共榮園設設ト阿片對策」「
民族ト阿片」

又阿片會議ニセ出席東亞各地ヲ視察調査シタルコトアリ

三、汎政権下ニ於ケル禁煙概況

江精衛ノ南京政府ハ、民國三十三年ノ頭初二於テ三ク年阿片禁網政策
ヲ樹立シテ、新タニ阿片麻藥斷禁ニ門スル、諸種ノ法令ヲ發布シタ
コノ法令ノ公布ニ伴ツテ、從來ノ禁煙行政上ノ組織變更ガ行ハレタノ

アルガ、三ク年ヲ以テ大ナル中華ニ於ケル者ノ經濟ヲ期スルコトハ、甚ダ大擴ナ政治措置ト目セラレタヤウデアツタ。

コノ禁煙諸法令ハ、民國三十三年ノ二月及ビ三月ノ數字ニ亘ツテ公布セラレタ諸章程アルガ、其ノ大要ハ

第一、全國ニ行ハレツツアル聚ノ栽培ヲ禁止、尙ホ阿片麻藥ノ密

造、密輸、密賣買ヲ嚴重ニ禁止スルコト

第二、阿片麻藥中毒者ハ必ズ登錄スルコト、登錄ノ期間ハ第一年度八月三十一日ヲ以テ完了スルコト

第三、登録セラレタ阿片麻藥中毒患者ハ三ク年ヲ期シテ其ノ矯正治療ヲ行フ。第一年度ハ翌年三月三十一日迄ニ其ノ全數ノ五分ノ一ヲ、第二年度ハ翌年三月三十一日迄ニ其ノ半數ヲ、第三年度ハ殘餘ノ總數ヲ完全ニ治癒矯正セシムルコト

第四、阿片麻藥中毒者ノ治療ハ官公私立ノ全病院ヲシテ、強制收容ノ

上之ヲ實施セシムルコト

以上ニアツタ

斯クテ、從來ノ禁煙政係監督官廳デアツタ禁煙局ト阿片麻藥ノ專賣代行機關デアツタ、民營ノ宏濟善堂（上海）、福民堂（廣東）等ヲ廢止シテ、上海ニ禁煙總局ヲ創立、之ニ一切ノ禁煙機構ヲ統一セシメタノニアツタ

然シトガラ、廣大ナ地域ヲ據スル關係上、特殊地情ニ基イテ、各地方政權下ニ行ハレル實際ノ行政措置ニハ、大綱チ之ニ準據スルトハイエ、カナリ相異スルモノガ見ラレタマウデアル。

重慶政權下ニ於クル阿片法令及ソノ行政措置モ亦以上ト大同小異デ

アルガ、イヅレモ成功ニハカナリノ間隙ガアルヤウデアル。

當テ筆者ガ上海ニ禁煙總局ヲ訪問シタ際、總局長ニ對シ

「法令ノミノ整備デ、コノ至難極マル事業ガ達成出來得ルトイフ、多少ナリノ信念ガ持テニナレマスカ」ト述ダ非特ナ督間ニ及シダ

時、苦澀極マル表情ヲ呈シテナタノヲ記憶シテサル。

日本政府ハ、中國ノ煙政行政實施ニ對シテ常ニ側面カラ其ノ要求ニ應ジテ援助スルトイフ建テ前ヲ堅持シテナタノデアルガ、始メハ興亞院ノ連絡部、後ニハ所在大使館ノ財政部ガソノ衡ニ當ツテナテ、コレニ各地ノ領事館警察ガ取締ノ面ニ於テノミ折衝ヲ俱ツテナタ

日本政府ノ行キ方ハ、コノ點、内政不干涉ノ建前カラ中國ノコトハ中國自身ヲシテ行ハシメ、萬國阿片條約ノ本義ニ基イテ、其ノ煙政行政育成ニ協力スルト言フ態度ニ出デテキタモノデアルガ、中國ガ禁煙行政遂行上必要トル阿片ノ需要ニ就テ、日本側ノ協力を常ニ求メテキ

タ關係上、諸種ノ誤解ヲ招イテキタレウデアルガ、阿片行政施行上不止得ナイ要求デアリ、不止得ナイ日本側ノ協力デモアツク
本来中國ノ阿片需給狀態ハ、中國ガ多年¹²⁹⁰栽培ヲ禁止シテナタニ拘ラズ相等量ノ密作ガ行ハレテナタノデアルガ、密作ト稱シテモ、所謂栽培罰款制度ヲ納入シテ栽培ヲ許可シテ貿フ一積ノ默認ヒラレ

タ許可栽培デアルガ一其ノ^タ緊密作多キニ拘ラズ、國內ノ需給ハ尙不足
勝チデアツテ、從來イラン及印度產阿片ノ輸入ニ俟ツテ均衡ヲ保ツテ中
タモノデアル。斯クテ大東亞戰爭勃發ニ伴フ阿片輸入ノ杜絕ハ勢ヒ他ニ
供給源ヲ求メザルヲ得ナイ狀態デアツテ、結果ハ日本側ノ斡旋ニ依ツテ
蘭^ハ阿片ノ輸入ニ及ンデナタモノデアル。

1290
今次大戰勃發ニ伴ヒ從來主ニ英國政府ノ斡旋ニ依ツテ行ハレテナタ、イ
ラン、印度阿片ノ輸入杜絕ハ尙中國ノミニ止マラズ、東亞各地ニ同一影
響ヲ與エタモノデアツテ、中國ノ阿片狀況ヲ概觀スルニ當ツテ、連關關係ニアル、南方各地域ヲぞ遍覽スレバ次ノヤウデアツタ

東亞各地域ニ於ケル阿片需給量概觀

1942年度

中國

華北地區

三百五十萬兩

華中地區

(福州、南京、上海)

二百萬兩

華南地區（廣東、香港）

廣州、香港

百五十萬兩

佛領印度支那

八十頃

寮國

九十七萬タムルン

馬來一地區（北ボルネオ）

百八十萬タヒル

爪哇地區

百萬タヒル

備考

一タムルン＝三七・八瓦＝一兩

一タヒル＝三七・八瓦＝一兩

勿論以上ノ數字ハ各當該地區政府ノ管理下ニ於クル阿片量デアルガ殊ニ中國ニ於テハ製藥ノ密作、阿片麻藥ノ密製造、密賣買多ク、政府管理下ノ阿片ニ密賣、阿片ノ動向ヲ併セ考エテ初メテ或ル程度迄ノ阿片ノ實体ヲ把握シ得ルモノデアツテ、片々タル本報告ニ泰シ得ナイコトヲ悲シムモノデアル

例不バ北支山西省ノ如ク、清廉政治ヲモツト一トシ、阿片清淨地區ヲ
標榜シテキル地域ガ、一步調査ヲ進ムレバ省内五十万畝ヲ超ユル罂粟ノ
密作ガアリ、^レ角物ト稱スル粗製ヘ口インノ横行甚ダシク、思ヒ半ニ
過ダルモノガアロウ。

コノ據地下ニ奮勵スル密買阿片麻藥ノ動向ヲ正シク認識スルコトハ、
阿片斷禁事業ノ眞摯ナ達成ヲ願念スル者ニ取ツテ必要ナバカリテナク、
中國ノ緒賣員阿片ガ、常に青幫、紅幫ノ秘密結社ト俱ニ動キ、共產軍乃
至ハ匪賊ノ動向ト歩ヲ一ニ出ルコトニ思フ致セバ一層忽セニ出來難イ問
題ニアロウ。盤根錯節セルコノ動キハ又國家ノ經濟面ニモ重大ナ連環性
ヲ有スルモノアルコトヲ附記スル。

次ニ各地ニ於ケル煙政ヲ少シク瞥見スレバ、

華北地圖

華北政務委員會ハ、禁煙總局ニ設置シ、ソノ傘下ニ九ヶ所ノ分局ヲ經
營、阿片斷禁行政ヲ執行セシメテキタ。

癮者ノ登錄制採用、登錄癮者ニ對スル解廩ニ至ル迄ノ醫藥用トシテノ

阿片ノ賣下シテ、現存患者ヘノ醫藥的治療等ヲ其ノ建前トシテキタコトハ
イヅレモ同一軌ニ屬スル機構ノ外廓デアルガ、現實ノ狀態ヲ批評スレバ
整備時代ノ感ガ深カツタ。

特ニ阿片ノ國家管理ニ就テハ非常ニ苦惱ガ多ク、全北支五省ニ亘ツテ
相當量ノ密作ニケル頭雲粟栽培ガ行ハレテキタニ拘ラズ、土藥公司（民營）
ヲシテ收賣セシメテキタ煙土（粗製阿片）ノ收賣ハ、常ニ不足ヲ告ゲテ
キタノテ、年々三百五十万兩（華北ニ於ケル阿片計量單位ハ一兩三十一
瓦一程度ノ阿片煙土ヲ蒙張政府ニ求メ、尙淮海方面ヨリノ移入ヲモ策シ
テキタヤウデアツタ。

煙土ノ收賣及ビ卸賣ヲ行フ土藥公司、煙膏ノ製造ト小賣ヲ行フ土膏公
司トハ、阿片販賣ノ國家管理ヲ阻害スル癌デアツタシ、兎ニ角中國ガ嘗
テハ殆ンド阿片嗜好ニ關シテ無統制狀態ニ放置セラレテキタ關係カラ、
ソノ整備ニハ力ナリノ努力ヲ必要トシテキタ。強チ北支ノミデナク全中
國ノ弊デハアルガ、行政力ノ浸透ガ鐵道沿線及都市ニ或ル程度限ラレテ
キル實狀ナノテ、禁煙行政遂行ノ上ニモ、甚ダ困難性ガ多カツタト謂ヘ

ヤウ。

殊ニ、密作、密輸、密賣買取締ノ面ニ於テハ、中國ノ他地域ト同様、甚ダ國籍ヲ極メテキテ、腐カニ日本領事館警察ガ行フ半島系日人ノ密賣政績ニ成績ヲ擧ゲテキタ以外、放置ニ近イ状態ニアツタ。

コノ朝鮮民族ニ依ツテ行ハルル阿片麻薬密輸ニ對シテハ、屢々日本誹謗ノ材料ニセラレテ、日本政府ガ計劃的ニ之ヲ操作シテキタヤウニ曲解セシテキルガ、事實ノ歪曲モ甚ダシ。併シ朝鮮系日人ノ此ノ種不正行爲ハ相當ノ數ニ上ル悲シムベキ事實デアツタ。

華北ニ於ケル麻薬ノ密造、密輸ハ力ナリ激甚ナモノデ、全中國ヲ通ジテ北京、天津等中心地デアリ、ソノ及ブ範囲ハ華中、華南、滿洲ノ廣汎ト地盤アソクノデアル。

華北政務委員會禁煙總局ハ、嘗テ地域ヲ隣スル滿洲國ノ煙政行政ヲ視察シ、ソノ整備狀況ト實績トヲ参考トシタノデアルガ、殊ニ滿洲國ガ誇ツテキル阿片中毒者ノ治療施設ノ完備、並ニソノ特殊ナル治療方法ニ、甚ダシク興味ヲ唆ラレタノニアツタ。

阿片麻薬慢性中毒患者ノ治療ハ、從來甚ダ不完全ナモノデアツテ、中國ニ限ラズ禁煙問題ニ對シテ眞劍ナ熱意ヲ持ツ者ニ取ツテハ、殊ニ苦惱ノ種デアツタノダガ、昨日迄ノ醫學テハ、世界イヅレノ國ニ於テモ、的確ナ治療法ヲ發見シテキナイノデアツタ。

從來用ヒラレテキル麻薬慢性中毒症ノ治療ハ大体

1、麻薬ニ依ル漸減療法

2、奪取療法、連續睡眠療法、自家血清療法

3、藥物療法一アトロビン療法、インシユリン療法、沃度療法、スペルマチソジン療法等々

以上ノ諸療法デアツタガ、特ニ一般的ニ用ヒラレルノハ漸減療法デアツタガ、イヅレモ的確ナ全治ニ至ラズ、關係者ヲシテ失望ヲ感セシメテ

キタノデアル。

禁煙總局ハ、滿洲國ニ於テ實施シツツアツタ東光劑療法ノ驚異ニ值スル實績ヲ發見スルニ及ンテ、之ガ採用ヲ決意、更ニ研究員ヲ派遣研鑽ラ重ネタ上、同藥劑ヲ滿洲國ニ求メ、新ニ東光劑管理局ヲ新設シテ、東

光剤治療ヲ實施スルニ至ツタノデアル。

東光剤トイフノハ、日本内地ニ産スル特殊植物 (H. Tenuissimum) カラ抽出シタ粉末剤ニアツテ、從來ノ療法ニ勝ル諸點ハ完全ナル全治感ヲ與ヘルコト、治療中患者ニ苦痛ヲ與エナイコト、治療期間ガ極メテ短イコト使用法ガ簡易ナコト、治療費ガ安價デアルコト、再發ノ憂ガ極メテ少イコト、等テ、華北政務委員會ハ總局傘下ノ各九分局直屬ノ救療所ヲシテ東光剤治療ヲ行ハシムル外、官公私立ノ著明療院ニ同剤ヲ配布シテ、應者匡救ニ着手、實績ヲ舉ゲツツアツタガ、同地隣接ノ蒙疆大同炭坑ニ於テモ亦、東光剤矯治實績ガ、労動能率増進ニ寄與スル點ニ鑑ミ、之ヲ勞工患者ノ矯治ニ採用スルニ至ツタノデアル。

華中地區

南京政府ノ新ニ採用シタ前述三矢年斷禁政策ノ實施機關アル禁煙總局ガ、南京テナク上海ヲ選ンテ設立サレタコトニ就テノ理由ハ知ルベクモナイガ、上海ハ爾來阿片煙膏ノ賣下ヲ許可シテキナイ特殊地域デアツタ前歐洲大戰終熄後東洋ノ阿片問題ガ世界ノ耳目ヲ聚メルニ至リ、中國ノ若キ識者層ニ同國ノ禁煙問題ガ特ニ熱意ヲ以テ論議セラルルヤウニナツテカラ、禁煙運動ノ中心ハ主ニ上海ニアツタガ、自由都市デアル點モ手傳ツテ、斯處上海ハ阿片麻雀ノ巢窟ノ觀サエ呈シテキタ。阿片ノ吸飲者が多イトイフコトハ思フ角トシテ、上海ハ南支並ニ南洋方面ニ對スル阿片麻染密貿易ノ中繼地デアツタ。

上海阿片ハ更ニ他地區ニ比シテ財的性格ヲ上昇セシメ、金塊ニ次イテ投機的對照ヲナシテキタヤウデアル。

先ニ記シタ煙土貿易ノ中介業デアル宏濟善堂モ、コノ地ヲ根據地トシテ前禁煙局ノ命ニ依ツテ南北ニ阿片煙土ノ賣買輸送ニ當ツテキタモノノテアツテ上海地區ノ阿片地場消費量ハ約年額百万兩ト稱セラレテキタ。

華南地區

廣東ニハ禁煙局ノ監督下ニ、福民堂ト稱スル專賣代行機關ガ在ツテ、年額約百万兩ノ煙膏ヲ製造代賣シテキタ。同地區ニモ賣下ゲ阿片煙膏ニ不足ヲ告ゲテ蒙張阿片ガヤウヤク過半ヲ滿スニ止マルナデ、密作阿片ノ收賣ヲ企テテキタガ餘り成功シテハキナカツタ。

廣東ニハ癆者矯治病院及煙留醫所ガ在ツテ、消極的ナガラ他地區ニ比較シテハ成績ノ見ルベキモノガアツタヤウデアル。

香港ハ日本ノ占領後繩督政治ノ下ニ禁煙方針ヲ樹立、前香港政廳時代ノ登錄^{レジ}者約二万一千名ヲ基礎ニ專賣代行機關裕禎公司ヲシテ煙膏ノ賣下ゲフ行ハシメテキタ。

英國政廳時代モ比較的整備サレテ居リ日本政廳モ亦之ガ跡ヲ受ケテ、大ニ理想的ナ禁煙政策ヲ實施スルトイフ決意ヲ示シテキタガ、以上イヅレノ地域ニ於テモ、國際阿片條約ニ準據シテ阿片貿易^{レジ}者ノ登錄制實施、煙膏ノ完全管理、賣下ゲノ制限、癆者ノ治療實施トイフ、一應ノ形式ハ採用シテキテモ謂ハバ實体ノ件ハナイ甚ダ空虚ナモノデアルトイフ實感

フ滿洲國ニ於テ多年阿片斷禁問題ニ身フ挺シテキタ筆者ハ常ニ飽キ足リ
ナク感ジテキタモノデアツタ
次キニ簡単ナガラ南方地方ノ煙政概況ニ觸レテ見ル。

マライ地區

今次大戰前ニハ英國政府ニ依ツテ印度阿片ガ輸入セラレ、シンガポール
ノ阿片工廠デ精製、專賣制度ノ下ニ賣リ下ゲガ行ハレテキタガ戰後日本
軍ノ軍政下ニ於テモ英國政府實施ノ後ヲ受ケテ、約ボ合一様式ノ煙政政
策ガ施行セラレテキタ。

勿論癮者ハ登錄制ヲ採ツテキタガ主ニ華僑デアツテ唯登錄ノ如何ニ拘ラ
ズ賣下ゲハ「窓口本位デ行ハレテキタ」ヤウデアル。

マライ地區ハ登錄^{12.9.1}者總數十一萬程度ナルニ拘ラズ年々百八十万タイル
(一タイル三七・八瓦)ノ消費ヲ見テキル。同地區各州ハ明治四十年代
カラ次々ニ禁煙令ヲ實施シ來ツタモノデ州ニヨツテ多少ノ相異ハアルガ
立法ノ精神ハイヅレモ万國阿片條約ニ準據シテキルバ、殆ド放置狀態ト
謂ヘバ謂ヘナイコトモナイ程度ノ緩法デアル。

日本軍政下ニ於ケル禁煙狀況ハ、英國政廳時代ト大同小異デアツタ。

ジャワ地區

和蘭政府ノ同地域ニ實施シテキタ禁煙行政モ亦、マライ地區ト殆ド軌ヲ
一ニシテキテ、ジャカルタニ優秀ナ煙膏工廠ヲ持チ約九十万タイル一一
タイル一三七。八瓦」ノ阿片煙膏ノ精製ヲ行ツテキタ。

爪哇地方ノ瘾者登録ハ大都市及ビ港灣地區ヲ除外シテ行ハレテキルノテ
約九万ノ登録ハ、實數ノ幾割カニシカ相當シナイ數字デアラウ。
コノ地區ノ瘾者ハ珍ラシク華僑ヨリ現地民ニ多ク、原料阿片ハイラン物
ガ其ノ大部分ヲ占メテキタヤウデアル。

泰國

阿片專賣局ノ言ニ依レバ登録瘾者二十万、阿片ノ消費量年九十七万タム
ルン（1941年度）程度テ密作、密輸ハ絶無デアルト稱シテキルガ國
境地方ニハ相當ノ烟膏密作ガ行ハレ年ニ約百五十万兩程度ノビルマ地區
カラノ密輸入ガ考エラレルト謂ハレテキル。

華僑、泰國人俱ニ相當ノ隠者ヲ見ルノデアルガ、泰國人ノ使用法ハ主ニ
呑食、華僑ハ煙槍ニヨツテ行ハルル吸煙デアツテ、吸飲所「煙林」ハ毎
年行ハルル競争入札ニヨツテ許可セラルモノデアル。

佛領印度支那

佛領印度支那ニ於ケル阿片ノ消費量ハ年々約一六〇一一二〇噸) テアツ
テ、隠者ハ主ニ華僑デアルガ、佛人ノ嗜好者モカナリ認メラレルト稱シ
テキル。

勿論法ニヨツテ佛蘭西人ノ吸飲ハ禁止セラレテキルノデ登錄許可ヲ受ケ
テキルモノデハナイ。

國際阿片條約ニ準據シタ禁煙法令ガ施行セラレテキルコトハ他ノ各地區
ト合一大アルガ他ノ地區ト共ニイヅレモ其ノ熱意ニ缺ケテキル點モ亦略

ボ合一デアル。

メコン河ノ上流地方ニハ穀粟ノ密作ガ行ハレテキルトイフ。

ビルマ地圖

ビルマ地區ノ阿片消費量ハ約百五十万兩デアル。

同地方ノ糖者登録ハ華僑ノミニ限ヲレテキルノテ僅カナ數デアルシ、專賣下ニ於ケル煙膏ノ賣下ゲモ亦ソノ華僑ヲ對照トシテキル關係カラ餘り大量デハナイ。

然シナガラビルマ地方テハヘンブ彌等稱スル阿片混入ノ常備藥的ナ家族藥品ガ覺用セラレテキルシ系ノ栽培、阿片ノ抽出所持ガ量ヲ限ツテ許可セラレテキル位ダカラ阿片ノ國內消費量ニ就テハ一律ニハ考エラレナイ。

印度ノ栽培ハサルウイン河流域ノ一部ヲ限ツテ許可サレテキル。年產額五十萬兩程度テ國內ノ消費ヲ滿スニ足リナインテ印度カラノ輸入ニ俟ツテキタモノデアル。

備考

中國ニ於ケル兩ノ計量單位ニハ地方ニヨリ相異ガ見ラレル。
次ニ摘記シテ置ク。

| | | |
|--------|-------------|-----|
| 兩。 | 滿洲 | 五〇瓦 |
| 蒙 古 | 一 一 一 | 三六瓦 |
| 北 華 | 一 一 一 | 三一瓦 |

May 1st 1290

上 南 廣 香

海 京 東

三六瓦
三六瓦
三七。八瓦
三七。八瓦

爪陸、スマトフ、馬來、泰、佛印等ノ南方兩八三七。八瓦

元滿洲國ニ於ケル禁煙行政概況

元滿洲國ハ、ソノ建國ト共ニ、阿片麻薬ノ斷禁ヲ決意シ、大同元年十一月國務院敘令ヲ以テ禁煙令ヲ佈告、同時ニ國務總理名ヲ以テ、阿片麻薬嗜好ノ民族的體制打破ヲ國民ニ諭告シタノデアル。

次デ、阿片麻薬法ノ發布ヲ俟ニ、舊來殆ト放擲狀態ニ置カレテキタ之ニ對スル行政臺備ニ着手、民生振興委員會ニ於テ研鑽ノ後、康德四年十月十二日、十ヶ年ヲ以テスル阿片麻薬斷禁政策ヲ決定發表シタノデアル。

滿洲國政府ガ、コノ十ヶ年斷禁政策ノ遂行ニ當ツテ、最モ急ヲ用ヒタノハ、康德四年度ニ於テ完成シタ全國癮者ノ登録數八十二万四千ニ及ブ老大ナ數ノ中毒者ヲ、十ヶ年ヲ限ツテ全治根絶セシメルニハ、如何ニスペキカトイフコトデアツタ。

十ヶ年斷禁政策ノ實施要綱ニ規定サレタ、既存中毒者矯治ニ就スル諸施策ガ老大ナ機構ヲ必要トシタコトハ當然デアツタ。
當時五ヶ所ニ設計セラレテキタ戒煙病院ヲ急速ニ倍加シ、更ニ各省市縣旗ニ一箇宛ノ病院新設ニ乗り出シタノデアツタ。

斯クテ康德八年辰未迄ニ國立病院二、全市縣農立百八十九ヲ完成。之ラ
康生院ト改稱シタ。康生院ハ小ニシテ三十、大ニシテ三百九十餘ノベツ
ト數ヲ擁シ、一人政務期滿四十五日ヲ華トシテ運營シテキタモノデア
ル。

建國前ニ於ケル同地方ノ阿片狀況ハ、熱河ニ於ケル湯玉鱗ノ欵肅的禁煙
政策ノ後ヲ受ケテ、益匪ニ煙草の密載堵ヲ見テヰタモノデアルガ、康德
四年末ヲ以テ熱河省及興安西省ノ二處ヲ限リ、禁止スルニ至リ、阿片ノ
收製、製造、販賣ヲ官營ニ移行、專賣法ニヨル阿片課業ノ完全營理体勢
ヲ確立シタノデアツタ。斯クテ、康德七年一月禁煙行政ノ一元化ヲ目
指トシ、禁煙總局ヲ創設、十ヶ年監察政策ノ強力ナ推進ニ努力シ來ツタ
ノデアツタ。

然シナガラ滿洲國ガ特ニ力ヲ傾倒シツ、アツタ阿片飛者ノ醫療衛治ニ關
シテ、ヤガテ懲シムベキ破局ニ到達シナケレバナラナカツタノデアル。
モルヒホ慢性半癡患者ノ醫藥國教ノ國難性ニ關シテハ、華北ノ頃ニ於テ
多少ノ説明ヲ加エタガ、滿洲國ガ多額ノ康生院經營費ヲ費シ、大規模ノ

恐ラク世界ニ冠絶スル程ノ組織立ツタ施設ヲ誇ツテモ、其ノ結果ハ甚ダ
寒心スベキモノデアツタノデアル。

即チ一ヶ年數万ニ上ル康生院治療者ガ同院退院後ニ於テ、再ビ阿片麻薬
ノ習慣ニ墮チ入ル比率ハ、深ク調查スレバスル程、驚クベキ結果ヲ發見
スルノミデアツテ、關係者ヲシテ雖然タラシムルモノデアツタ。

次ニ漸減療法ニ依ツテ全癒セリト認定、退院セシメタ者ノ、再癒率ヲ檢
討シ、之ガ對策トシテ到達シタ結論ハ、

「阿片麻薬中毒症狀ハ、單ナル肉体的疾患ノミニ非ズ、意志並ニ良心ノ
毀滅ヲ伴フモノナルヲ以テ、之ガ對策トシテ精神的補導教化ヲ必要ト
スル。」

二 再癒セル者ノ八割ガ退院後一ヶ月（甚シキハ二三日ニテ再癒セル者多
數アリ）殘餘ノ一割五分以上ガ六ヶ月以内ニ再癒ニ頽落スル狀態ニ當
シ、之ガ防止ニハ退院後尙六ヶ月間ノ監督管理ヲ必要トスル。
斯くて禁煙總局ガ採用シタ措置ハ、

一、癡生院入院期間ノ二ヶ月延長

ニ、癡生院經營ノ精神連絡的置換

三、入院中ニ於ケル教化及退院後ノ管運フ宗教道德教化面亦ヘノ依頼
コノ所定の通達東北支（オフノゼン）の意見ニ及シ、俄然精神治療事業ノ將
來ニ一大歩及シ計シ奉クノアルガ、嘉慶九年ニ行ハレタ退院後ノ癡者
管理監督トシテノ、處置者ノ口体的勞務就役ノ内、弊社スペキニノヲ舉
グレバ、五常縣ニ於ケル用水防開墾事業ノ完成デアル。

備州國ノ東北支管運以西ヘ、本州大豪野治江、北江、北陸、信濃
周魚、伊勢、近畿、山陰、山陽ノ各ノ、水害防止ト動物精神治療ノ一石二鳥ノ
狙ツン計画シムノダガ、上所述ノ圖体就勞デアツク。各種實施シテ大ニ成果
1290
ヲ得ル。

四、浙江省五常縣用水防開墾
五常縣ニ於テ水田三千丁歩ノ開墾ヲ企圖シタ際、ソノ用水頭、全長二
十三キロ、印及深サ各五米ヲ保有者ノミノ力デ開墾スルコトニ決意シ

解氷期ヲ待ツテ實施同年十月初簡迄ニ立派ニ完成ヲ告ゲタノデアル。之ニ就勞シタ解氷者延人員二十八万多名デアツテ、コノ事業ハ滿洲國員ノ驚嘆絶讚シタ企策デアツタ。

二 三江省湯源縣康生村建設

湯源縣ノ最底辺民ノ隣者フソノ家族フ俱ニ集団部落ヲ形成セシメ、新シキ村ノ建設ニ當ラシメタ。

コノ村落ニハ一ノ製糖工場ヲ新設シ、村ノ子弟ニ授業以外ノ技術ヲ習得セシメル方法ヲ併用シテ、村ノ築城ニ資セシメタ。隣者村ノ建設ハ尙圃内ニ二三ヶ所實施セラレツ、アツタガ、イヅレモ相等ノ成果ヲ期待サレテキタ。

12/29

三 東安省濁道炭坑康生道場
東安省ハ嘗テ國境ニ位置シタ關係カラ所謂「江寧」「東土」等ノ通稱ヲ持ツ良質密作阿片ノ生産地デ

アツタ爲、自然阿片癒者ノ巣窟デアツタノデアル。

康徳八年度以來、省下ノ癒者掃蕩ヲ企劃シ、康生院ヲ瀉道炭坑ニ移シ、解癒者ヲシテ同礦山ニ就労セシメタ。

以上ノ外夥多ノ實績ヲ擧ゲ得テ、滿洲國ノ禁煙事業ハ急速ナ進展ヲトゲタノデアルガ、之ハ半バ「オフノヂン」即チ東光劑ノ新發見ニ功ヲ讃ルベキモノデアルトモ謂フベク、政府ハ尙同療法ノ研究家デアツタハルビン醫大ノ正山教授ヲ、新設シタ國立禁煙醫學研究所長ニ聘シ、東光劑研究ニ没頭セシメタノデアル。

東光劑ノ名稱ハ時ノ厚生部干靜遠大臣ガ、解癒藥「オフノヂン」ノ偉效ト同劑ガ日本内地ニ於テ新發見セラレ、滿洲國ノ煙政ニ一大貢獻ヲ成シタ意味ヲ含メ「光ハ東方ヨリ」ノ東光劑命名デアツタ。

斯くて十ヶ年斷禁政策施行第八年度末ニ於テ矯治ヲ畢ツタ登錄癒者ノ殘餘數ハ僅々三十四万ノ夥少數ニ至ツタノデアルガ、殘餘ノ二ケ年間ニ十ヶ年斷禁ノ完遂ヲ期待スルニハ、尙一層ノ強力ナル推進力ガ必要トセラル、ノデ、政府ハ百尺竿頭更ニ一步ヲ進ムルノ意圖ノ下ニ、阿片斷禁協會設立ノ準備ガ初メラレタ。

即チ康徳十一年一月一日ヲ期シテ、勅令ニ依ル財團法人阿片斷禁協會ハ設立セラレタノデアルガ、コレハ全國民ガ總力ヲ結集シ、政治力ニ加フルニ教育機關、教化機構、特ニ全國ノ宗教道德團體等ノ教化力ノ一切ノ力ヲ凝結セシメ、民意ニ盛リ上ル國民總動員的禁煙運動展開ヲ待望企圖シタモノデアル。

尙滿洲副政府ノ意圖スル處ハコノ殘餘二ヶ年ノ禁煙運動展開ニヨツテ、十ヶ年斷禁政策ニ有終ノ美ヲ成サシムルコトハ、父祖三百年ニ亘ル恥ズベキ陋習ノ打致ヲ、國民自ラノ自覺ト力トニ依ツテ成就セシムルコトニ在ツ々。

滿洲國政府ハ勿論コノ十ヶ年月、即チ康徳十三年末ヲ期シテ、阿兵煙膏ノ供給ヲ停止スル豫定デアツタノデアル。

阿片煙膏ノ賣下ゲ停止ト俱ニ、國內ニ於ケル醫藥ノ栽培ハ藥用阿片用ノミニ一學縮少ノ豫定デアツテ、康徳九年度ヨリ實施シツ、アツタ勞資合併ニ成ル組合組織ノ阿片栽培ハ逐次熱河興安西省カラ中央部ノ治安良好ナ地域エノ栽培地移管ヲ前提トシテ、計劃サレテキタモノデアツタ。

眞、滿洲ニ於テ最モ民生振興ニ熱意ヲ持ツテキタ谷次尊交通部大臣ハ

常ニ筆者ニ談ツテキタ。

「日本人ガ滿洲ニ行ッタ政治デ尤モ立派ナノハ阿片斷禁政策デアル。シカモ之ハ非常ニ優レメ成果ヲ生ンデキル」ト

最後ニ阿片斷禁協會ノ創立第一年度ニ於ケル實施計劃ノ一部ヲ錄スレバ

厚生部實施企劃

1 康生院ノ全面的活用

政府ヨリ設置セラレタ康生院ノ内、運營シ居ラザルモノ即時整備ヲ行ヒ、本年度中ニ男子癮者九万名ノ矯治ヲ行フ。

2 道德會婦女癮者解癮實施計劃

全國四百五十ノ道德會支部ヲシテ、可及的速力ニ婦女子癮者ノ收容ヲ行ハシメ、年度計劃二万五千名ノ解癮矯治ニ遺憾ナカラシムル。

3 濱江省漢平縣康生村建設

第一康生村第二康生村建設ニ次ギ第三康生村ノ建設ヲ促進セシム。

4 國立禁煙醫學研究所ノ整備擴充

前年度新設セラレタル同研究所ノ細胞學的研究機構ヲ充實セシムベク研究員及研究機材ノ充實ヲ行フ。

May 6, 1940
5 癖者矯治事業ノ急速ナル擴大ニ伴ヒ、東光矯治療法ノ技術員養成ヲ行フ。

6 協和青少年團「禁煙助理員」ノ養成
協和會青少年團ノ細胞組織ヲシテ、全面的ニ禁煙事業ニ協力挺身セシムベク計劃セル禁煙助理員養成ノ第三年度計劃ヲ促進セシメ、一村落一助理員ノ養成ヲ完成セシム

宣化部事業企劃

1 全國宗教道德教化團體禁煙促進運動展開

全國十五ノ宗教團體、道德教化團體ヲシテ禁煙運動ヲ展開セシムベク中央ニ其ノ統合指導機關ヲ設ケ、組織的ナ運動体勢ヲ採ラシム。

2 禁煙母會ノ結成

全國國民學校、國民優級學校兒童ノ母親ヲ以テ「禁煙母之會」ヲ結成セシメ、禁煙思想ノ普及ヲ徹底的ナラシム。

3 全國學童禁煙作品展覽會

全國二万ノ國民學校及國民優級學校兒童ヲシテ禁煙思想ヲ盛リタル繪畫及習字ヲ作製セシメ、各學校ニ於テ一同、「禁煙作品展覽會」ヲ開催

其ノ優秀作品ヲ中央ニ収メ「全國學童禁煙作品展覽會」ヲ開催ス。優秀作品ニハ個人賞學校賞ヲ授與シ、中央開催後ノ作品ハ隨時各地方ニ巡回展覧ヲ行フ。

4 全國禁煙青年雄辯大會

全國各市、縣、旗ニ於テ第一回豫選禁煙雄辯大會ヲ行ハシメ、省ニ於テ第二回豫選ヲ徑由シ代表ヲ中央ニ集メ雄辯大會ヲ行フ。

禁煙作品展覽會モ亦禁煙雄辯大會モ共ニ第三回目ニ當リ、亦企劃ノ目標ハ各地ノ豫選ノ效果ニ存スレドモ中央大會ノ盛況ハ年々増加シツ、アル。最優秀校ニハ優賞旗並ニ副賞ヲ個人ニモ同ジク之ガ褒賞ヲ行フ

5 大東亞青年禁煙連盟結成式ノ舉行

全國禁煙青年雄辯大會開催ヲ期シ、尙華北、蒙疆、華中、華南、朝鮮ヨリ青年代表ヲ新京ニ招聘シ、尙滿洲國駐劄各大使館ノ應援ヲ求メ、大東亞ノ青年ニ依ル禁煙青年連盟ヲ結成スル如クス。

6 中國ニ對シ禁煙使節派遣

中國ニ對シ禁煙ノ使節（民間代表）ヲ派遣シ全東亞相提携シテ禁煙ノ實ヲ擧ゲ以テ民族的汚辱ノ拂拭ヲ盟誓スル如クス。

7 學校教育及社會教化機構ノ全面的利用

學校ニ於テハ毎月一回必ズ校長ニヨル禁煙講話ヲ行フ如クシ、尙國定
教化書ニ可及的多ク禁煙思想普及ノ教材ヲ盛ラシメ、禁煙ニ關スル補
助教材ノバンフレットヲ印行シ、新聞ラヂオ等ヲシテ禁煙思想ノ涵養
普及ニ積極的ナル援助ヲ行ハシム。特ニラヂオ八月次計劃ヲ作成一年
二回「禁煙週間」ノプログラムヲ編成セシム。

8 禁煙紀念日並禁煙週間行事施行

十月十二日十ヶ年斷禁政策ノ發表日ヲ「禁煙紀念日」六月三日林即徐
ノ阿片燒印日ヲ「禁煙週間」ノ中心日トシ、全國的ナル宣傳運動体勢
ヲ以上ノ二點ニ集中セシム。

9 思想家ノ招聘

日本並ニ中國ヨリ禁煙問題ニ連關係ヲ持ツ思想体系ヲ所有者ナル思想
家或ハ學者ヲ含一名招聘シ、滿洲國ノ禁煙施設ヲ見學セシメ、適宜ノ
文章執筆ヲ依頼シ、之ヲ雜誌或ハ新聞ニ連載ノ後刊行禁煙思想普及ニ
資スル如クス。